WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE TOTALITY FINALITY

Extract of a Speech delivered by Mr. Wash-Burn, of Maine, in the House of Representa-tives, May 24, 1852.

Mr. Chairman, I object to the introduction of this "Compromise" article into our creed

for these reasons, among others:

1. Its effect will be, if it has that which is desired and expected, to place one law of Congress—passed as other laws are, and in no way differing from them in whatever gives vigor and force to law-apart from all other enactments, and to give to it more than the stability and sacredness of even constitutional provis-ions; for, so far, any number of people have been permitted to ask for, and agitate for, such change in the Constitution as they desired to see made; but here is a simple law of Congress alteration is not to be spoken of as a thing desirable, without subjecting men to the loss of political standing. It imposes a restriction on nature legislation, which is wrong in principle, and will be of most dangerous example. Mr. Webster, in a speech on the tariff compromise act of 1833, said, (I quote from the Annual

Register:)
"There are principles in it to which I cannot at present conceive how I can ever concur. If I understand the plan, the result of it will be a well understood surrender of the power of discrimination or a stipulation not to use that power in the laving duties on imports, after the ght or nine years have expired. This appears to me to be matter of great moment. I hesi-tate to be a party to any such stipulation. The honorable member admits, that though there will be no positive surrender of the power, there will be a stipulation not to exercise it; a treaty of peace and amity, as he says, which no American statesman can stand up to violate. For one, sir, I am not ready to enter into the treaty. I propose, so far as it depends on me, to leave all our successors in Congress as free to act as we are

Mr. Webster thought such a treaty for the restriction of legislation would be unauthorized by, and subversive of the Constitution. In a later speech on the same bill, he remarked

"He believed his constituents would excuse him for surrendering their interests, BUT THEY WOULD NOT FORGIVE HIM FOR A VIOLATION OF

And, sir, this was in a case where there was no attempt to make the Compromise a party test, and give to it the sanction of party resolutions. The finality of the tariff compromise was never intruded upon our National Conven-

2. I oppose it as being inconsistent with one of the best considered and most firmly established principles of the Whig party. If there he any Whig principle that may be considered as more generally acknowledged than any other, it is that which has relation to the exercise of the veto power. In the days of Jackson and of Tyler it was affirmed again and again. It has been recognised by national, State, and county conventions, in repeated instances. Mr. Webster has argued it, Mr. Clay included it in his celebrated platform resolutions; and in many speeches, in Congress and out, has laid it platform. General Thylor so understood it in his Allison letter, and the entire Whig party of the country have latherto stood up to it. Indeed, Mr. Clay at one time was desirous that should be made a constitutional provision Now, we are asked to do that which will operate an unqualified repeal of this article of the ordinary veto doctrine, which is bad enough, but the principle of Executive and party vetoes in advance of the action of Congress. Sir, it is the worst doctrine that ever ras broached by any school of politicians. Hitherto the Democrats, as a party, have not gone so far as this, and but one Democratic the "adjustment." President, [Mr. Van Buren,] in reference to the abolition of slavery in this District. Gentlelection, when he was defeated

What is meant by a Compromise resolution at Baltimore is a test which will commit the party to the doctrines it may contain, and which will bind the nominee of the Convention, if elected, to veto any law of Congress inconsistent with such doctrines. No friend of the Compromise will deny that this is his understandag of the effect of such a resolution. I ask if his be not so? If there be one gentleman who In the sense in which it is intended, and in the light in which it would be viewed, such a resolution of the National Convention as is de-manded would infer a pledge to veto any modi-fication of the Fugitive Slave Law. It would be, in effect, a veto in advance. This new doctrine takes the conservative power of the veto from the President, and gives it to the party caucus. Instead of being a power to be used but seldom, as in cases of palpable infraction of the Constitution, or encroachment upon the Executive, its exercise would be of common oc-currence under the rules prescribed by the

carried out, would revolutionize the Govern-ment, and place the conventions in the same the time of the revolution held to the National Assembly. It would require a change of the President's inaugural oath, so that it would read, "I do solemnly swear that I will faith-fully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend, the Constitution ited States, as interpreted by the Balti

more Convention."

3. There is no mutuality in the resolution. , after all, the North only are to be bound by it. It is not understood that the South may not demand a change in any of these meas-ures whenever it pleases. That is the Southern compromise doctrine. An honorable gentle-man from Tennessee, [Mr. Polk.] in a speech delivered in the House of Representatives a few weeks ago, used the following remarkable lan-

the next Democratic Convention for the Presidency, to give a like pledge as to a repeal or modification of the Fugitive Law, unless, in-deed, such modification (not at all likely to hap-pen) should prove necessary to its more effectual execution, AND BE GENERALLY DEMANDED BY discountenance, and, if necessary, ceto, any at-tempt to modify the Fugitive Slave Law in ac-cordance with the views and demand of those who are aiming to effect that end."

that State should establish slavery, she is by no means to be rejected when she asks for adsuch admission, because, forsooth, the Constitu-tion makes provision for the admission of new such admission, because, forsooth, the Constitution makes provision for the admission of new States, and authorizes Congess to give its consent to such admission. It also authorizes Congress to pass laws for other purposes. Having the power, why should it not repeal or modify the Fugitive Slave Law, if a majority of its members believe such action expedient? The reason given is, that it is one of the measures congress parties came together and passed certain laws having relation to the question of slavery by way of compromise, and to effect a "final settlement of the dangerous and exciting subjects which they embraced."

shadow as the night in the midst of the noon-day; hide the outcasts; bewray (betray) not him that wandereth. Let mine outcasts dwell with thee. Moab; be thou a covert to them from the face of the spoiler."—Isa xvi, 3, 4.

Having thus shown the high sanction which the principle of intervention has received, let us now view some apposite examples of the kind, found in the sacred records. When, in the days of Abraham, certain allied murderers and robbers invaded the fertile plains of Sodom, and after laying them waste, carried away whatever prisoners and booty their caprice or convenience required, the Father of the Faithful gave a practical exposition of the law of

promise from passing an act—clearly within its constitutional power—for the modification of the Fugitive Law, because such act would have a bearing upon the Slavery question, it surely cannot be permitted to pass an act for the administration. admission of a slave State, organized from territory of California, the limits and is a part of this unalterable Compromise itself— for such law would have a direct and important for such law would have a direct and important ples of personal intervention. When he came bearing upon the dangerous and exciting sub- to maturity of years, he went out to witness

thors of the Compromise to bind Congress to pass no law for the disturbance of the Fugitive enactment, it was equally within their power to forbid-the passage of a law giving its consent to the admission of a slave State formed out of the territory of California. No proposition can be clearer than this; and if there be any oblimination of the territory of the territory of California. No proposition can be clearer than this; and if there be any oblimination of the territory of t gation binding in good faith to refrain from legislative power in the one case, there is the same in the other. Yet those who would hold us with steel to that partmost attenuated thread is cord, is cable, to the

slender tie" by which they are bound. In this connection, I desire to read a short extract from the debates of the Senate at the present session. I quote from the Congressional Globe of December last:

Mr. Foote. Whenever any gentleman introduces a proposition here to divide California with her consent, by the line of 36 deg 30 min., or 35 deg 30 min., treating her in all these respects as a sovereign State, I shall vote for it, and some of those who will vote for it in connection with me will vote in a manner wholly repuguant to their former feelings. Butler. Then the Senator admits that while he wishes to make the Compromise immutable, he is perfectly willing to change it when it suits him. This is a 'finality of a to-

Mr. Foote. I should vote for that proposition in the same way that I should vote for a proposition to alter the boundary lines of any State in the Union at her request. would not vote for that sooner than a proposi-tion to divide Texas or New York, if those States desire a new State to be formed within their limits. While I hold the Compromise to be a definitive settlement, I do not hold it to be above the Constitution, and the Constitution expressly gives Congress the power of admitting new States. Now, perhaps, the gen-tleman is entitled to the triumph which he

"Mr. Butler. I claim no triumph. The gentleman's own explanation shows where he con-siders the triumph is. While he insists on these Compromise laws being tike unto the laws of the Medes and Persians, so perfect as not to be changed, yet he admits there are contingencies on which they may be changed. That is

what I intended to say."

Now, sir, I feel that on this point I am quoting authority which no man will dispute, no less authority than that of the acknowledged father of the Compromise; and, surely, if he does not know what it means, we shall seek in vain for instruction. But other commentators agree with him. The honorable gentleman from Texas, [Mr. Howard,] who may be pre-sumed to understand the Southern construc-tion of the Compromise, expressed in a recent speech substantially the same views as those presented by the late Senator from Mississippi. The Senator held that the Compromise was not above the Constitution; and as the Constitution gives Congress the power of admitting new States, he would vote for the admission of a new slave State to be formed out of California. But although the Constitution is equally full in the grant to Congress of power to modify the Fugitive Law, he would not vote for such modification, because it would be inconsistent the latter vote would be more inconsistent with the Compromise than the former? The law ries, was one of the Compromise measures, and the Senator has always contended that the Fugitive Law was another. He would, at the instance of a new slave State, permit the question of slavery to be reopened by a proposition for the division of California and the increase of slave representation in Congress. This, I suppose, would be no disturbance of the slavery question, as it was settled by the Compromise! But, if twenty States should ask, by all their members in Congress, for some change of the law providing for the return of fugitive slaves, he would resist it as a disturbance of

will increase agitation, and tend to the forma-tion of sectional parties. I know the avowed ed is by telling men that they must not speak or think on the subject it refers to: that, if they do, it will be useless, as all legislation thereon is forbidden. It denies the rights of free discussion and private judgment, and imposes restraints on the human mind more worthy the times and rank—old doctrines of Sir Robert Filmer—than of this age and land of freedom. Freemen cannot be dragooned into silence. Your Convention resolution would have a contrary effect from that desired. Our have a contrary effect from that desired. Our Northern people, as you know, Mr. Chairman. [Mr. Seymour, of Connecticut,] have a blarney rock at Plymouth, and are about as much inclined to speak their minds as were their Puritan ancestors who landed upon it centuries ago. Of one thing be sure: you cannot make them hold their tongues upon compulsion. There is such a thing as pushing matters so far as to create a reaction. Northern men are in the habit of thinking that they have gone about far enough in the direction in which they are now urged. They have eyes, and they can see—hearts, and they can feel—mem-ories, and they can recall what is past; and

In your paper of February 26, you made some remarks on Intervention between oppressors and the objects of their oppression. With these remarks every intelligent philanthropist will, I think, cordially agree. As the subject, however, is not exhausted, and that your readers may see that your views are not peculiar to yourself, permit me to add a few more remarks on the same side of the question.

Intervention may be the act of a nation or of an individual. It may take place in various

ways, or it may employ various agencies: and it may be right or wrong, according as it is rendered in favor of the oppressed or the oppressor. The time and the kind of intervention are questions, in the decision of which much practical wisdom is needed; and who-ever are called on to make this decision, should take counsel from on high. In all cases, all peaceable means should be exhausted, before a resort to any others is made. The principle of intervention is, we think, sanctioned by the highest authority in the universe. He who gives laws to all creatures, animate and inani-mate, rational and irrational, required those who had the power to "defend the poor and fatherless, to deliver the poor and needy, and rid them out of the hand of the wicked."—Ps. lxxxii, 3, 4. And he commands those who

discountenance, and, if necessary, veto, any attempt to modify the Fugitive Slave Law in accordance with the views and demand of those who are aiming to effect that end."

It would seem from this, not only that the right to disturb the Compromise is reserved to the South, but that the Democratic party is about to adopt the doctrine of prospective vetoes. I am not sure, upon reflection, but that doctrine was recognised by President Polk.

Sir, it is manifest that the peculiar friends of the Compromise in the South do not intend to respect any part of it that does not make in their favor. Among the Compromise acts was power, but there was no comforter—there was power, but there was no comforter—there was their favor. Among the Compromise acts was that which provided for the admission of California. But if California should permit a new State to be carved out of her territory, and that State should establish slavery, she is by to means to be rejected when she asks for ad-nission into the Union, although the slavery were then enjoying their own independence. "Take counsel, execute judgment; make thy shadow as the night in the midst of the noon-

convenience required, the Father of the Faithful gave a practical exposition of the law of nations, by arming the little disposable force that he had under his authority, pursuing the marauders, and recovering from them their booty and prisoners—Gen. xiv. Who will now say that Abraham, by his intervention in this case, did not act from the wisest policy in reference to his own future safety, as well as from principles of humanity, in thus vindicating the rights and liberties of his oppressed kindred and neighbors?

casion was treated by the wrong-doer as an impertinent intermeddling in other people's business.—Ex. ii, 11—14.

The who was signalized for parameters beads, and crucifixes, on the weak, devenue of the who was signalized for parameters.

tience, and all the other gentle emotions of our nature, was by no means insensible to the our nature, was by no means insensible to the claims of justice and the cries of suffering humanity. He therefore acted as a father to the poor, and the cause which he knew not, he searched out; the blessing of him that was ready to perish came upon him; for he brake the jaws of the wicked, and plucked the spoil out of his teeth.—Job xxix, 12—17. On various occasions we find God's people fleeing from the oppression of tyrannical civil rulers. Thus Moses fled to the land of Midian; David, on one occasion, fled to the King of Gath; and on another occasion, to the King of Moah, from the jealous tyrant Saul. And the Lord's priests, who afforded aid to the political refugee, were inhumanly massacred by the orders of Saul.—1 Sam. xxi, xxii. The divine oracle informs David that the ungrateful people of Keilah, should be continue among them, would betray and surrender him into the power of his persecutor. The supple instruments of tyranny, the Ziphites, who wished to ingratiate themselves in the favor of despotism, tender their services to Saul, so that he might glut his rage against one who had never injured him, but on the contrary, by his courage and bra-very, in vanquishing the proud Philistine, who had defied the armies of Israel, and threatened the enslavement of Saul's kingdom, brought renown to his country, which the minions of Saul's misgovernment never could do.-1

Sam. xxiii.

The Tishbite, constrained by fear of his life, fled from the rage of the licentious and idola-trous Jezebel. To secure his person, and to wreak the vengeance of the wicked on this man of God, the most scrutinizing search was made for him, not only in his own country, but also in foreign countries. All the arts of diplomacy were employed, in order to procure his extradition, and make him an example to those who might dure to find fault with the ruling powers. A friend at court, who was afraid of getting into difficulty on his account. afraid of getting into difficulty on his account, informs him as follows: "There is no nation or kingdom whither my Lord hath not sent to seek thee: and when they said, he is not there, he took an oath of the kingdom and nation that they found thee not."—I Kings, xviii, 10. On behalf of the persecuted prophet, Jeremiah, Ebedmelech, a foreigner by birth, interceded with King Zedekiah: he employed individual intervention. And for this act of humanity the Almighty promises him protection, when persecutors and sycophants would be slain by

the invading Chaldeans."-Jer. xxxviii. The oppression of the Israelites in Egypt was the immediate cause of their emigration from that country to the country promised to their fathers. Two small nations treated them with inhumanity on their journey; and for this reason the Divine displeasure was marked against these nations as long as they existed. The Amalekite, instead of aiding the fugitives from oppression, harassed their rear in order to cut off the feeblest among them; and for this act of inhumanity they were, by an inexorable sentence, devoted to utter destruction. Ex. xvii, 14, 16. Deut. xxv, 17-19, 1 Sam. xv

be admitted to full privileges in the Jewish church, in the third generation, the Amorites and Moshites were not to be thus admitted beand Moshites were not to be thus admitted be-fore the tenth generation, because they met not the Israelites with provisions in the wider-ness, near their borders but hired the conjuror, Balaam, to curse them.—Deut. xxiii, 3—8.

Ruler of nations, who puts down one and sets up another, says to the Edomites by his prophet—"For thy violence against thy brother Jacob, shame shall cover thee, and thou shalt be cut off forever. In the day that thou stoodest on the other side, in the day that the strangers carried away captive his forces, and foreigners entered into his gates, and cast lots upon Jerusalem, even thou wast as one of them. But thou shouldest not have looked on the day of thy brother, in the day that he became a stranger: neither shouldest thou have have spoken proudly in the day of their dis-tress. Thou shouldest not have entered into the gate of my people, in the day of their ca-lamity; yea, thou shouldest not have looked on their affliction, in the day of their calamity; nor have laid hands on their substance in the day of their calamity; neither shouldest thou day of their calamity; neither shouldest thou have stood in the cross-way, to cut off those of his that did escape; neither shouldest thou have delivered up those of his that did remain in the day of distress. For the day of the Lord is near upon all the heathen; as thou hast done, it shall be done unto thee; thy reward shall return upon thine own head."—Obadiah 10—15

Obadian, 10—15.

When Paul was brought to trial before the truculent Nero, none of his friends at Rome dared plead his cause, give testimony in his favor, counsel or encourage him; but all forsook him and fled. "I pray God," says he, "that this may not be laid to their charge."—2 Tim. At another time, in the same city, he experienced the intervention of a kind friend, who sought him out very diligently, and found him, and was not deterred by fear or shame from associating with him, though he was chained like a felon. For this sympathy and aid to the distressed servant of Christ, the blessing of him that was ready to perish came or Operish came and his favoir and aid to the distressed servant of Christ, the blessing of him that was ready to perish came or Operish came and his favoir an on Onesiphorus and his family.—2 Tim. i, 16—18. If any are unjustly and cruelly used, it is a manifest duty to become their companions, and to interpose for their protection, or at least for their sufferings.—Heb. x, 33, 34. If one member suffer, all the members should suffer with it. At the final day of accounts, the least of all will are recovery. the Judge of all will say to some, "I was sick and in prison, and ye visited me." "Blessed are the merciful, for they shall obtain mercy." But "he shall have judgment without mercy, ceth against judgment."

The foregoing references, we think, are sufficient to show that intervention in favor of the rights of others has the sanction of the Higher

examples of intervention, though it is to be regretted that many, if not most of these, have regretted that many, if not most of these, have been in favor of despotism. Still there are to be found some illustrious examples in favor of justice and humanity, which commend them-selves to the approbation of every lover of his species. Let a reference to a sample of these suffice for the present. It is not, however, prosome for the present. It is not, however, pro-posed to review the circumstances of these in-terventions, but merely refer to them as cases generally known to readers of history. The first to which I would refer occurred during Cromwell's Protectorate, when the Duke of Savoy was engaged in persecuting his Protest-ant subjects because they would be protestsavoy was engaged in persecuting his redesignant subjects because they would not adopt the State religion, which they believed to be anti-Christian. Cromwell remonstrated against the murder, robbery, and banishment of the Vaudois, and threatened the Eternal City itself with the roar of his cannon, at the instigation of whose chief the Piedmontese persecution, it was believed, had originated. The result of Cromwell's intervention in arresting the Duke's

The intervention of England, France, and The intervention of England, France, and Russia, in 1828 and 1829, in favor of the rights and liberties of Greece, and the substantial aid which the oppressed Greeks received from this country, are fresh in the recollection of many of your readers. The intervention or mediation of England in 1835, in order to avert war between our country and France, and the happy result of that interposition, are also well known. Not long since, our Government sent an agent to Hungary, in order to ascertain their condition, as a preliminary to our acknowledgment of their independence as which the oppressed Greeks received from this country, are fresh in the recollection of many of your readers. The intervention or mediation of England in 1835, in order to avert war between our country and France, and the happy result of that interposition, are also well known. Not long since, our Government sent an agent to Hungary, in order to ascertain their condition, as a preliminary to our acknowledgment of their independence, as a republican Government. Had not the treachery of one of the Hungarian generals strangled the infant republic, we would soon have established diplomatic relations with her, even at the risk of the displeasure of Austrian and Russian despotism. By sending one of our national vessels to convey a band of Hungarian this welled the little housekeeper's heart. She spent the morning in building "air castles" for each day of her dominion, as she wandered from cellar to garret, and from garret back to cellar, followed by pratiling Kitty, who carried a little Maltese names he would have! Why, she could cook just what she wished, and do just as she pleased, all the day long! She would go that very ahernoon, and ask Mrs. Simms to let Julia come and stay with her all the time. Julia was a girl of twelve, her estimated the country of the count

ject of slavery. If it was competent for the authors of the Compromise to bind Congress to pass no law for the disturbance of the Fugitive enactment, it was equally within their power to forbid-the passage of a law giving its consent to the admission of a slave State formed out of the territory of California. No present contact the contact and the

and American missionaries, who were laboring with remarkable success in civilizing and chrisfenceless islanders. Our Government and that of Great Britain might have signalized themselves by esponsing the cause of these poor op-

Pressed people.

Another case has occurred lately in the Madeira Islands, calling for the intervention of the humane. For ceasing to worship the Virgin Mary and other creatures, and for wor-Virgin Mary and other creatures, and for worshipping the Creator exclusively, and for reading and hearing his Word, some of the inhabitants have been subjected to a rigorous persecution by the Portuguse Government, to which the islands belong. The Queen of England spoke in a feeble tone of voice in their favor; but had she been an intelligent, zealous Protestant, or had we such a President at the time, of whom the world was not worthy would not long have groaned in prison, nor would such men as Dr. Kally have been ban-ished the islands. After all that has been said against Inter-

vention, its rightfulness forms a part of the creed of every same man, only let it it be of the kind, and in the cases, that would suit his views of duty or interest. That the benign in-fluences of civilization and Christianity may so pervade the nations of the earth, that they will recognise each other as brethren, and do to one another what they would wish others to do to them, and thus supersede the necessity of intervention, is the prayer of DAVID THOMPSON.

Barrington, Pa., March 9, 1852.

From the Friend of Youth. LIZZY'S FIRST EXPERIMENT IN HOUSE-

BY MARY IRVING

Lizzy Talcott's father was a sensible, straightorward farmer, who lived in a neat red farmhouse, near a quiet country road, at some distance from any village. His wife was what farmers' wives call a "right smart woman"that is, a woman always brisk in her business, who kept her husband and three children, her house, kitchen, garden, and dairy, all in "apple-

We ought to make one exception, however We ought to make one exception, however. Lizzy, her eldest girl, though one of the best-natured and most active girls in the township, was by no means fond of keeping herself, or of being kept, in order. She liked to amuse herself with house-work, or with sewing, at times, when she was tired of out-door play; but times, when she was street of outcome, taken up then it must be only amusement, taken up when she chose, and dropped when she felt an inclination to try something else, or Lizzy

when she chose, and dropped when she felt an inclination to try something else, or Lizzy would sigh, "Oh dear!"

Her mother talked with her as a mother should, and tried to train her to diligent habits. But finding it, as she said, "easier to do a thing twice herself than to make Lizzy do it once," she left her daughter generally to her school books and out-door rambles, until she was nearly fourteen years old. To be sure, she called upon her every day for some slight assistance in household work, which was given cheerfully or reluctantly, according to Lizzy's mood at the moment. But she put no heavy responsibility upon her.

About this time she received a letter, informing her that her aged father, who lived a hundred miles away, was dangerously ill, and

dred miles away, was dangerously ill, and needed her care very much. Her husband could not go with her, as it was "haying" time. But she could take the stage at the next

ness, near their borders but hired the conjuror,
Balaam, to curse them.—Deut. xxiii, 3—8.

In the book of Obadiah we have an account
of the intervention of the Edomites in favor of
don't know whom you'll get to keep house for 3. I oppose the new test, because its adoption the rapacious and cruel invaders of the land of you while I'm gone. Every good girl is taken

> draining his tea-cup, had lost all but the last sentence.
>
> "Why, about coming to keep you alive while I'm away, to be sure! You can't live on air in having time, you and John!"
>
> "Well, here is Lizzy," said Mr. Talcott, very

quietly, at the same time passing his cup to be

prise. "I should as soon think of a kitten"—
"Oh, ma!" exclaimed Lizzy, with a little "Oh, ma!" exclaimed Lizzy, with a little pride and a great deal of eagerness in her tone, "I know enough to keep house, I'm sure. Do let me, please—won't you?"

"You're nothing but a child, Lizzy; you don't know anything about it."

don't know anything about it."

"Why, ma! just as though I hadn't ever helped you wash dishes, make bread, and all sorts of things! I should think I ought to know enough by this time!"

"Very true," said her father, decidedly. "Lizzy ought to know enough, if she does not already, to keep house a week or fortnight for four persons; and she shall have a chance to show her skill. Why, she lacks only half a head of being as tall as her mother!"

"But consider, she never had any care put upon her," plead the mother.

"Then it is high time she should have," replied the father. "Let it be so, wife; it is cer-

plied the father. "Let it be so, wife; it is certainly for Lizzy's good, and it is her choice. If worst comes to worst, John and I can turn in and keep 'bachelor's hall' till we can get bet-

ter help."

"Oh, pa!" exclaimed Lizzy, rather scornfully, "I should like to see you handling a broom!
But I may keep house, all myself, may I not?

Oh, do say yes, ma!"
Mrs. Talcott looked very doubtful, but find ing her husband decided, she wisely yielded the point, and gave, at last, a reluctant "Yes, I will let you try."

"Oh, thank you, thank you, ma!" cried Lizzy, dancing about the room in high spirits.

Lizzy, dancing about the room in high spirits.

"Remember, chick, you must sober down a little, if you are to be a housekeeper," said her father, demurely, pulling one of the long braids of her hair as he went out.

Lizzy's mother was to leave the next morning. She passed the evening in packing her trunk, and in giving an innumerable quantity of charges to Lizzy. The latter was in that state of delight and excitement when words of advice are said to "pass in at one ear and out at the other." So she answered, "Yes—yes—oh, yes, indeed!" to every injunction, perhaps forgetting it entirely the next moment."

The morning came. The mother looked unquiet as she prepared to set out on her journey.

unquet, as she prepared to set out on her journey.

"Now, Lizzy, child," said she, "do your very best. Mind and have all your father's meals in season—you know he is very particular about that. Keep the cream in the cellar, and keep the stone on the pork barrel. Mrs. Simms will take the churning, with hers, twice a week, so you will not be troubled about that. You know you are to send for Bridget, to wash, on Monday. But you will make out with everything else dear child, if you are only careful know you are to send for Bridget, to wash, on Monday. But you will make out with everything else, dear child, if you are only careful and patient. You know your weak side, Lizzy. Be sure never to have the house empty—there is no knowing what might happen. Above all, take good care of little Kitty. I would take her with me, if it were not just as it is, precious

Lizzy watched her mother's fluttering green veil until it was out of sight, and then turned to the house with a hop, skip, and jump, not very matronly. Her feelings, if they had been spoken, would have shaped themselves into something very like the soliloquy—

"I am monarch of all I survey, My right there is none to disp

be sure there would be the house-work, but then, she would make nothing of that; she was sure she could "do it up" in a little while. Everything should be in fine order, too; her father and brother should see that she did know how

and brother should see that she did know now to keep house!

Thus soliloquizing, she set about preparing dinner. This was an easy matter, as her mother had left special directions for it. She seated herself very proudly in her mother's place at table, when her father and brother came in from the field.

"Herself ways health Mrs. Housekeeper."

"Here's your health, Mrs. Housekeeper," said her brother, with a demure bow, lifting his tumbler to his lips.
"Well done for the first time, Lizzy!" was

her father's comment. "But mind, you will have to keep up your reputation!"

Lizzy was quite disappointed to find that
Julia Simms could not be spared from home
for two days, and was obliged to content her-

self with anticipating the great pleasure she would have on Friday, when her playmate had promised to spend the whole day with her. Wednesday passed very creditably. But Thursday morning brought a trial in the shape of a "tongue" of beef, which her father sent her, to be cooked for dinner. Lizzy turned it over at least twenty times, looked at it, felt of it, and meditated on it.

and meditated on it.

"Pll fry it," she at length determined. And accordingly, fried in brown slices, it awaited the coming of the hungry hay-makers to their "What's this?" asked her father, with an

accent of surprise and doubt, as he pried his fork into one of the tough morsels.

Fried!-fried tongue! I never heard of such a thing! Why, it's as hard as an oyster shell! You should have boiled it, child." The blood mounted to Lizzy's temples, while

her father, pulling the bread-tray toward him, discovered a fresh flaw in her management.

"What, mouldy bread, too, Lizzy? One can't live on potatoes. Haven't you anything else in the house?" "No, sir," stammered Lizzy, with starting

tears.
"Then go down and cut a slice of salt pork.

"Then go down and cut a slice of salt pork. Here, John, look up the frying-pan."
"I told you I should have to turn in cook, sis," exclaimed John, slyly, brandishing the greasy iron spoon over her head, as she came out of the cellar. He had wrapped one of her aprons around him, and sprinkled himself with flour from it, so that he looked like a baker's

"I wish you wouldn't teaze me!" retorted

his sister, very petulantly. "Men folks have no business with cooking!" "Lizzy!" said her father, sternly, "keep your temper, if you cannot keep your house!" Lizzy watered the dinner dishes with a small shower of tears, and then, wiping her eyes, set about conjuring up something to supply the place of the mouldy bread. Biscuit she had made, when her mother had mixed all the in-

made, when her mother had mixed all the ingredients. So, on biscuit she resolved. A pan full of heavy, yellow-tinged cakes came out of the oven, causing her some misgivings.

"Oh. dear!" she sighed, "I am tired of staying in this miserable house. Kere, Kitty, child, let's go after the cow."

Kitty was ready enough to put on her pink with house.

sun-bonnet. Away they went, over fences and hillocks, through pastures and patches of wood-land. Lizzy, transported to find herself in the land. Lizzy, transported to find herself in the fresh air once more, forgot her mother's commands, as well as her errand. She frisked about, jumped, sang, and frolicked, and finally threw herself down on a shaded knoll, to pick the young chickaberries. She had idled away, as she supposed, about fifteen minutes in this way, when she was startled by a heavy step in the rustling grass, and lifted her head just in time to see her brother part the bushes and peep down at her in astonishment. He had peep down at her in astonishment. He had come for the cow, as was his custom every evening, after finishing his day's work in the field.

"Well, all I say is, that you better make haste home again, if you don't want to engage the 'men folks' to cook their own supper, as

haste home again, if you don't want to engage the 'men folks' to cook their own supper, as well as dinner."

Lizzy dreaded meeting her father, who, as she supposed, was waiting for her at home. He came to the gate, as she unhasped it.

"This will never do! The house must not be left open, with nobody to keep it. Do not let the thing happen again, Lizzy!"

Lizzy was rattling the tongs against the andirons, trying to drown his words, in a vain attempt to rekindle the blackened fire-log, by beating it. What with all her attempts in this way, some time passed before the wood was in a blaze again, and the tea-kettle hung over. Her father strolled from sitting-room to kitchen, and from kitchen back to sitting-room, whistling impatiently, and sometimes giving a short "hem!" expressive of dissatisfaction.

Lizzy, in spite of her confusion, succeeded at last in gathering together the dishes and food for his supper. He sat down, leaning his head on his hand, while she poured out a cup of—anything but tea! It had not yet steeped, or "drawn," as they say, and was as tasteless as clean dish-water. The little housekeeper turned very red in the forehead under her father's glance. But the climax came when he, after breaking one of the leather-like bismute decorated.

he, after breaking one of the leather-like bis-cuits, dropped it on the table, with the single

"Elizabeth!"
He never called her by that name unless he was seriously angry. She dropped the cream-spoon, and burst into tears.

"It's small use crying, child," he said, in a somewhat softened tone. Haven't you a morsel in the house fit to eat?"

Lizzy only cried the faster, for she knew that she could give no very pleasant answer to this question.
"John, go over to Mrs. Sims, and beg, bor-

at last. Lizzy, girl, stop your crying, and call home your senses; make me a decent cup of tea, if you can. And mind, you make bread to-morrow. It's the least a housekeeper can

had the idea that anything so very common as a loaf of bread must be very easy to manufac-ture; whereas many girls who read this could tell him that it is one of the most difficult things in the list of accomplishments to make

good bread.

Lizzy had roused berself to feel the import poured into an enormous wooden bowl flour enough to make bread for a family of a dozen, added her yeast, warm milk, &c., and became quite enthusiastic as she kneaded the great mass of dough. Just as she was moulding it

into loaves, a yellow sun-bonnet presented itself at the door.

"Oh, Julia! I'm so glad you're come!"

Julia could not help laughing at the curious appearance of her friend, as she stood, with flour-sprinkled face and white-turbaned head, lifting her hands up in what seemed a huge pair of gloves—for the thick dough clung to every joint and finger-end. But Julia threw off her sun-bonnet, and, like a good-hearted girl, began to help her hostess in every possible way. She kindled the fire in the oven, and as she, though younger than Lizzy, had been much more observing, she managed affairs in a much better way than the little housekeeper would have done. Yet, in spite of all this, the

"It must go in, at any rate," said Julia

sagely shaking her flaxen head over it. "How queer it looks, though!"

The bread, alas! came out without any reformation. Its flery furnace had only hardened it; it was as "heavy as a brick-bat."

"What ails it!" asked Julis, in astonishment "Ch. Line it.

But at that instant a cheerful voice was heard the other room, and Mrs. Sims walked in, large as life. She showed her broad red

face at the door.
"I've come for that churnin' of cream, Lizzy. But what in the world have you and July been up to? Such a batch of bread as that!"
"What is the matter with it, Ma?" Julia

broke in.

Mrs. Sims broke a loaf, with great effort and tasted of it. "Child!" she exclaimed, "you scalded the empt in's!"
"To be sure; shouldn't I!" said Lizzy, look-

ing very sheepish.
"Not a bit of it! Why, why! this 'ere bread is of no account. The pigs must have it, every loaf. Don't take on hard about it; I'll send you some for to-day, and to-morrow I'll just drop in, to set you right in the mixing. Where's

ones is young ones," she soliloquized, turning it out, and proceeding to scald the jar. "There's twelve pound o' butter gone to waste, Miss! take better care next time

With the assistance which had been promised, Lizzy got through several days comfortably. She was sufficiently ashamed of her first failures to give good attention to all that was said to her, or done before her. She prepared her simple meals regularly and in good order.
"Lizzy will make a capital housekeeper, after
all," said her father, proudly, patting her head.
"We will send word to mother, that she can

"We will send word to mother, that she can stay a month."

"Oh!" sighed Lizzy, involuntarily.

"That goes to your heart, sis," said John, mischievously. "Don't you want to hire help, now! I am first rate at frying a pork steak."

"Frying a pork steak!" repeated Lizzy, with a very matronly air. "It was not a steak at all, that you fried, if you please, sir. I'll give you a month's notice, when I want to hire

That afternoon, Julia came in, to invite her to go "thimble-berrying." She shook her head, reluctantly, at first. "I can't; but I wish I could. I've been cooped up a whole

week!" and she sighed.
"Oh! just come along; it can't do any harm.
It lacks two whole hours of tea-time, and we shan't be gone over an hour. Your folks won'

But papa would be so angry, if he did find it out ; he told me not to leave the house alone.' "Well, what need is there of leaving the house alone? Here's Kitty, she needn't go with us. Give her a cake, and coax her to stay in the sitting-room. It's only a little way;

Ah! Lizzy knew it was wrong! But she listened to temptation, and she yielded at last. She made a compromise with herself, by say-ing that she really needed the berries for supper; and bribed Kitty to stay contentedly, promising her a string of them upon a grass blade, when she should return. The day was cool, though bright. Her kitchen fire had not

of that room open behind her.
Lizzy and Julia rambled much farther than they had intended, as girls are very likely to do in a berrying excursion. They went far out of sight of their homes. At last, Lizzy, warned by her former experience, started up resolutely

yet died away, and she carelessly left the door

"I must go home!" she said; "I feel uneas about Kitty.

about Kitty."

"I shall not go yet; my pail is not half full,"
said Julia; "stay a while."

"I would if I dared to. But I'm a housekeeper now. Oh, dear! next week, though;
won't I be a happy girl then?" field.

"Well, but this is a pretty to do!" he exclaimed. "What have you done with your friend until she reached a corner of the wood-

What a sight struck her eye! "Fire!" she shricked, throwing her arms wildly over her head, and darting like an arrow down the hill. "Kitty! oh Kitty!"

The flames were bursting from the kitchen door, and coiling up the red side of the house. Lizzy ran like one mad through the gate, and Lizzy ran like one mad through the gate, and into the front room, filled with stifling smoke. "Kitty!" she screamed. No Kitty was there. She opened the door leading to the kitchen, distractedly, but great suffocating waves of smoke rolled in upon her; and the flames, gathering strength from the draught of air, roared like hungry lions. The room was a mass of

fire.

A hand was laid on Lizzy's shoulder, just as she was going to rush into this perilous place, not knowing what she did. It was that of Julia's father, who had seen the flames from the field where he was mowing, and had hastened to the house. Turning to appeal to him, Lizzy caught the eye of her father, who, white and breathless, just then rushed in.

"Water! Help! Oh, my child! Where is your sister!"

your sister !"

your sister?"

Lizzy wrung her hands in helpless agony.

"Speak! where is Kitty!" demanded her father, seizing her arm, with a look that bereft her of power to speak. She gasped, and fell down senseless at his feet. He waited for nothing more, but rushed into the burning room.

Lizzy knew nothing more, until, opening her eyes, she saw her mother's face bending between her and the blue sky, and felt hot tears her eyes, she saw her mother's face bending be-tween her and the blue sky, and felt hot tears blistering her forehead. She was lying on the grass, but lifted herself up instantly. The men were pouring bucket after bucket-full of water upon the fire, which was cowering, and already half extinguished. But Lizzy did not see this. She did not even see her father, who with singed hair and blistered face and arms still worked most wildly on the roof. One thing worked most wildly on the roof. One thing only she saw—the little sister, who, with finger in her mouth, and tears running down both cheeks, was clinging to her mother's travelling

dress!

"Kitty!" she screamed, faintly, and fell back, whiter than before. Her mother leaned over her. Lizzy opened her eyes, and a burst of tears came to her relief. Oh! that hour! It was not one to be fergotten through the years of an endless life!

It seemed that little Kitty, frightened by the roar of the kindling flames, had gone out, bonnettes, to "look for sister Lizzy." She had strayed down the road for half a mile, when she saw a wagon in the distance. It stoppes when it came to her; and her mother, spring when it came to her and her mother, spring-ing out, caught her up in dismay and astonish-ment. Her troubled words—"Oh, ma! the house is a-fire!" were enough to bring her mother and the driver to the spot in an agony

of haste.

Two rooms of their home were left. In one of these the family knelt that night, while the father, in a choked voice, thanked God for his great mercy, in the preservation of life. Not a word of reproach was ever spoken to Lizzy, by father, mother, or brother. They saw that she suffered the pangs of an accusing heart, and they kindly tried to draw her from the sad remembrance. But it was months before Lizzy would smile again! And did she ever "keep house" after that!

And did she ever "keep house" after that? Yes! it has been more than one year since Lizzy—Lizzy Talcott, with a new name—took into her hands the keeping of her own house. She is a charming housekeeper, as you would agree with me in saying, if once you were to sit down in her cool country parlor, at her daintily-spread snowy white table. Happy as a lark the live-long day, she calls no home duty tiresome. But to this day a shadow will cloud her laughing face, and a shudder shake her form, whenever a thoughtless reference is made to "her first experiment in housekeeping."

WATER CURE ESTABLISHMENT, BRATTLE BOROUGH, VERMONT, BOROUGH, VERMONT.

THE proprietor, Dr. R. WESSKLHORET, begate inform the public that he has recovered from his severe cick ness, and is able sagin to attend to his professional duties. Former and new patients, therefore, may depend upon his giving due attention to their cases. They will also find pleasant and counfortable accommodations, both for themselves and friends, but will please to rengember that the establishment is intended for the care of discusses hy means of scater, and not for a hotel at a fashiomable watering place. Yet to the lover of nature and a quiet summer residence the house has many attractions besides its water cure, for At ture has indeed been lavish of her gifts on the town, and the walks and drives in the vicinity.

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From many points in the walks where the prospect is not intercepted by woods, an extensive panoramic view is presented of the cities o' New York, Brooklyn, and the towns adjoining; East and West Bloomfield, North and South Orange, Newark, Belleville, Elizabethtown, the waters of New York harbor and Newark bay, States Island, its villages, &c. The drives, through a circuit of ten miles, are varied and full of interest.

The original building is 40 by 30 feet, three stories, with plazas of the same height extending the full length of the house. To this, during the past winter, two wings, each 3/by 51 feet, with p azass, making in all 230 feet of sheliered promeous, have been added Busides the large number of new, sweet, and well-ventilated chambers thus obtained, a beautiful dining hall 30 by 50 feet, soil 4 feet ceiling and a reading-room, and a well-arranged lady's bath room, have been added

These increased facilities will enable the institution here-

ited

The institution will furnish saddle horses, and horses and weblicles, at reasonable rates. For the benefit of invalids whose sillictions competition to assume a reclining nexture when riding, a carriage has been constructed with especial reference to their wants. It is can be used to bring patients to the institution, when the usual conveyances cannot be resorted to.

To ladies who desire that form of exercise, small flower extreme a plotted.

be reserted to.

To ladies who desire that form of exercise, small flower gardens are allotted

TERMS.

In winter, \$8 and \$10; \$10, \$11, and \$12, in summer, payable always weekly. Consultation fee, \$5. Persons occupying the whole of a double room, or requiring actra attendance, will be charged accordingly. Board of private servants, \$3. per week. Children always received conditionally.

Patients must provide themselves with four coarse thick linen abeets, two shick blankets, two thick comforters, and six towels; or, when unavoidable, the same may be hired of the institution for \$1 per week.

Persons coming to the establishment from New York, leave the foot of Courtiandt at \$1.2 and 10 oclock A. M., and 4 and 6 o'clock P. M. Upon seaving Newark, the conditions that the has passengers for the Water-Coure. The time occupied in reaching South Orange from New York is about one hour. Yisiters can come from and recurn to the city several times during the day. Newark is compected with New York by hourly trains. If the Superintendent is requested, he will send the vahicles of the institution to meet passengers by the Southern trains at Newark.

Dr. JOSEPH A. WEDER, late of Philadelphia, is the Physician of the Institution. He is a graduate of the Medical College of Freyburg, in Baden, Germany; he has visited the tirrefemberg institution, conducted by the celebrated Priessnitz many of the water-cure establishments of Europe; and has had twive years' experience in Hydrogathy, Letters upon professional business should be addressed to Dr. Weder; all others to the Superintendent, George H. Mitchell, directed to South Orange, Essex county, New Jersey.

THE Managers of the "Lastitute for Colored Youth desire to engage a competent Teacher for their ner High School in Philadelphia, for the instruction of colored youth in the higher branches of an English education and the Chassics.

Communications may be addressed to GEORGE W. TAYLOR N. W. cor. of 5th and Cherry May 27—36